



BaBar Detector Performance

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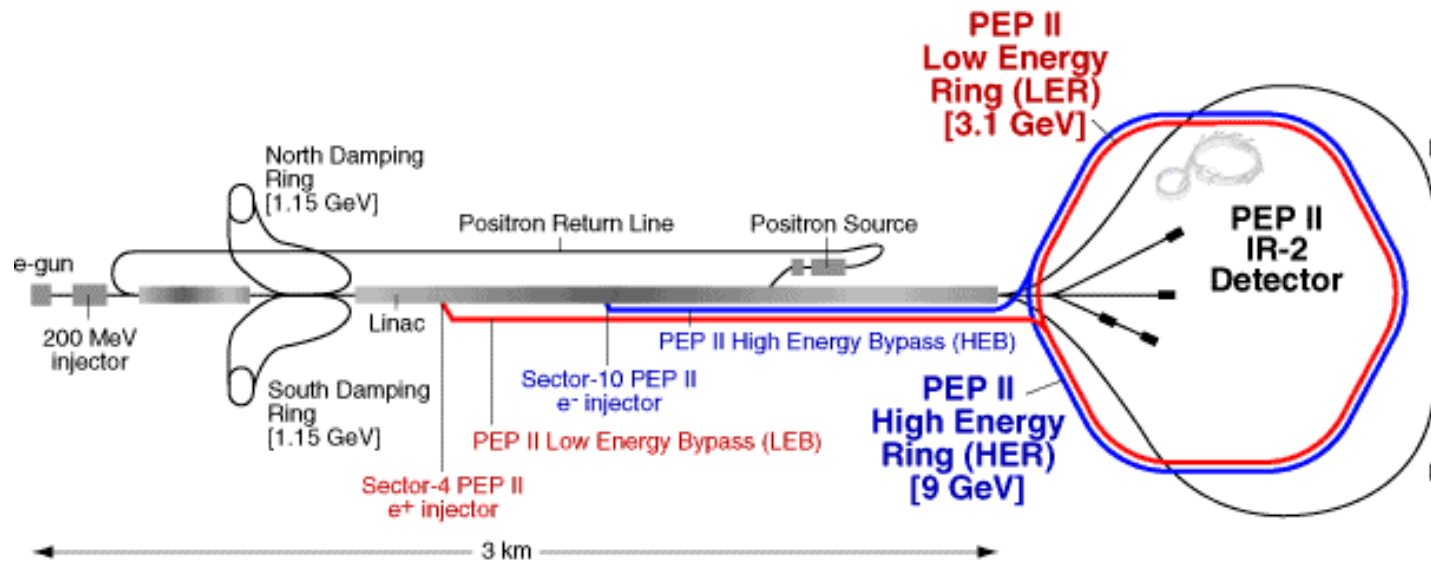
On behalf of the BaBar collaboration

***3rd International Conference on \mathcal{B} Physics and
 \mathcal{CP} Violation***

Taipei, December 3-7, 1999

Introduction (1)

- The BaBar experiment is installed on the SLAC PEP-II B-Factory
 - Asymmetric collider : e^- : 9 GeV - e^+ : 3.1 GeV ($\beta\gamma = 0.56$)



- First hadronic event recorded May 26, 1999

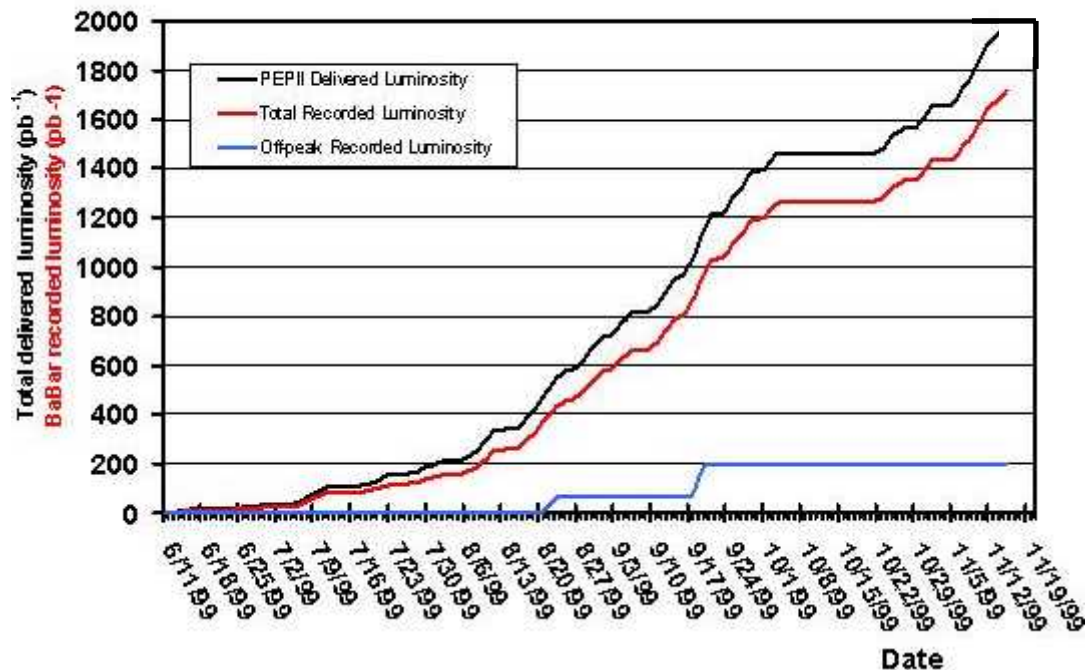
Introduction (2)

- The main goal of the BaBar experiment is the measurement of the CP violation parameters
- It will also extensively study the B, charm, τ and 2-photon physics
 - First analysis plots will be shown by David Kirkby
- CP violation measurement as well as other B physics requires
 - ➔ Excellent tracking performance and vertex reconstruction
 - ➔ Ability to identify and measure γ and π^0
 - ➔ Excellent Particle Identification capability
 - ➔ Muon and neutral hadron identification and measurement

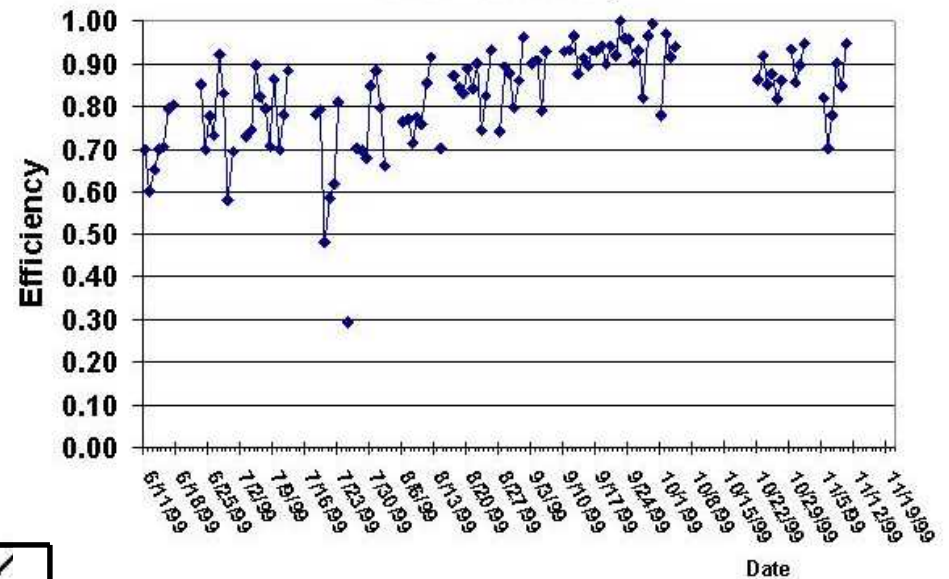
Integrated Luminosity

November 19 : $\mathcal{L} = 1.7 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ on tape
(2 fb^{-1} delivered)

BaBar Recorded Luminosity (BaBar L3)

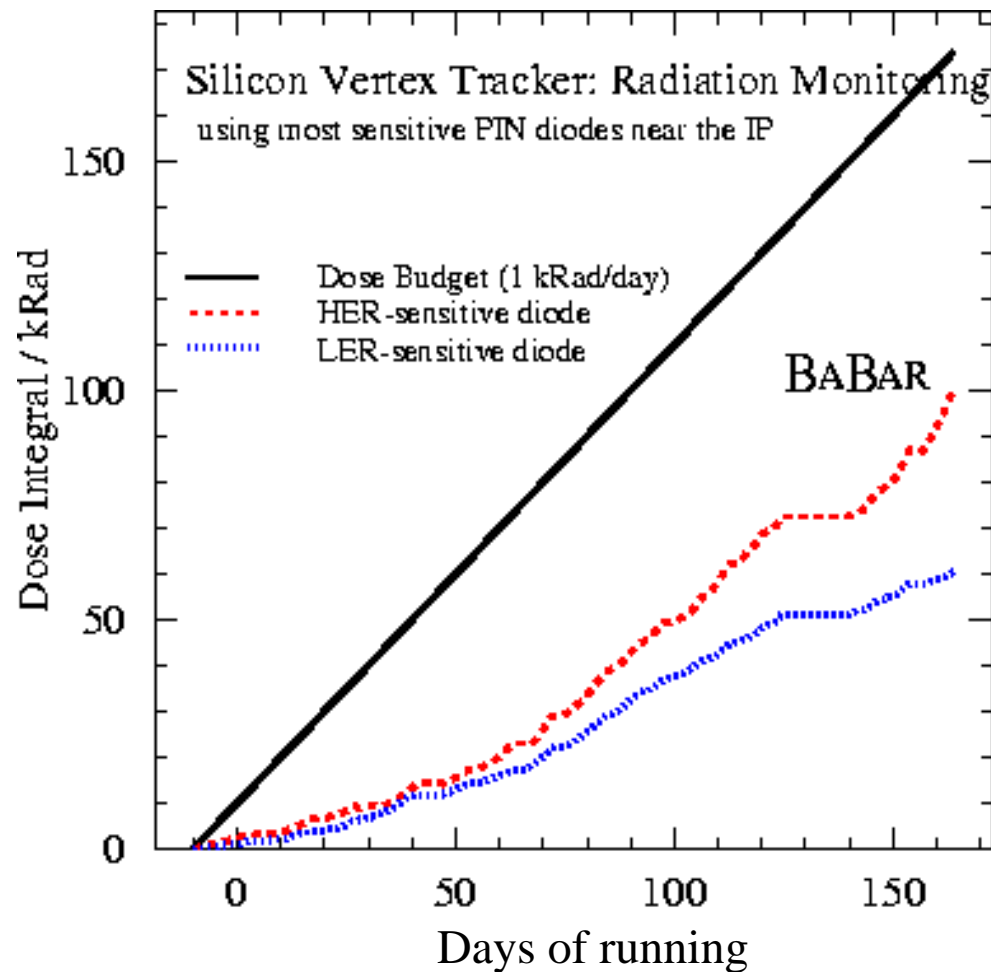


BaBar "efficiency"



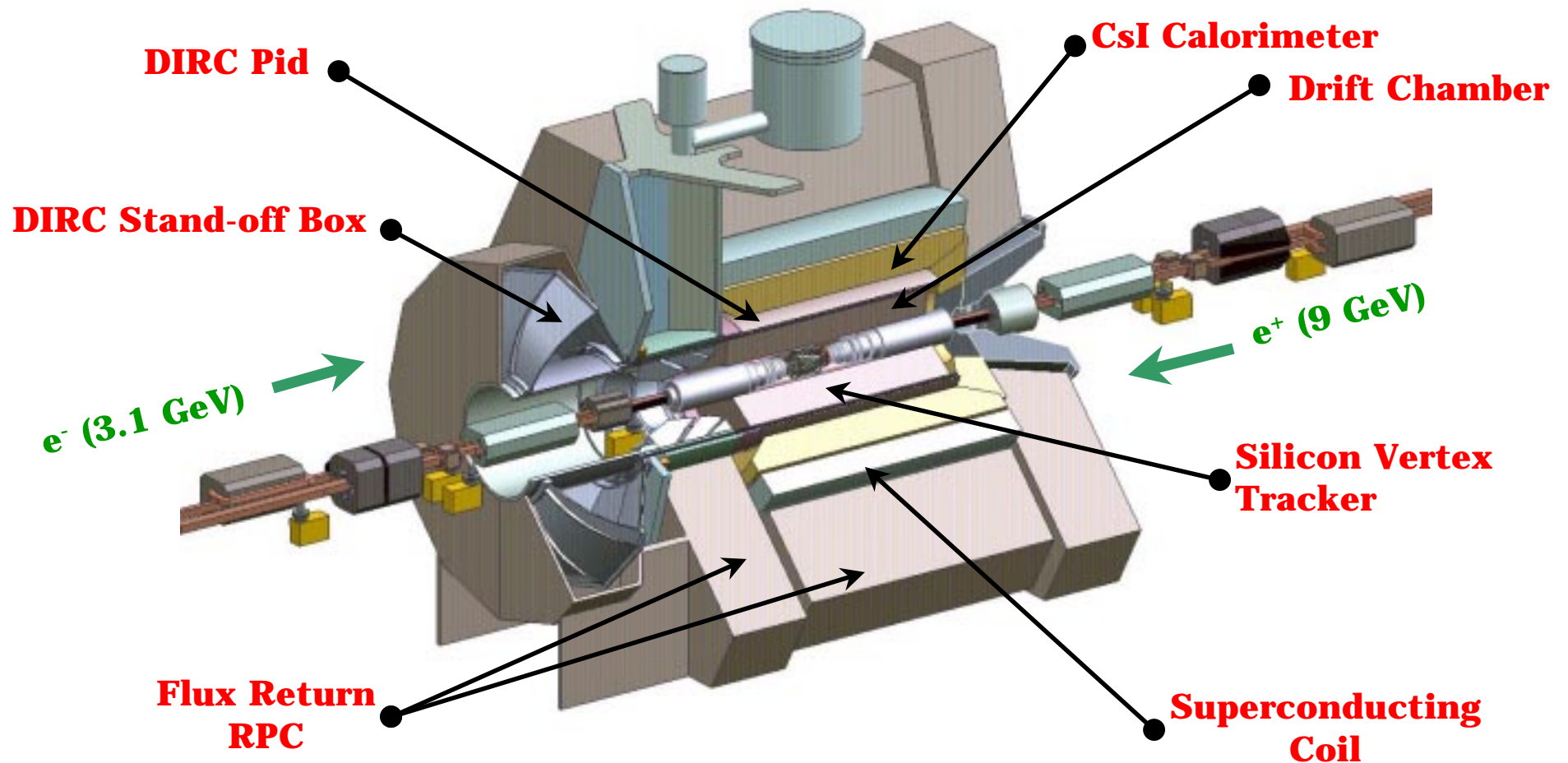
BaBar Efficiency is now ~ 90 %

Beam Related Background

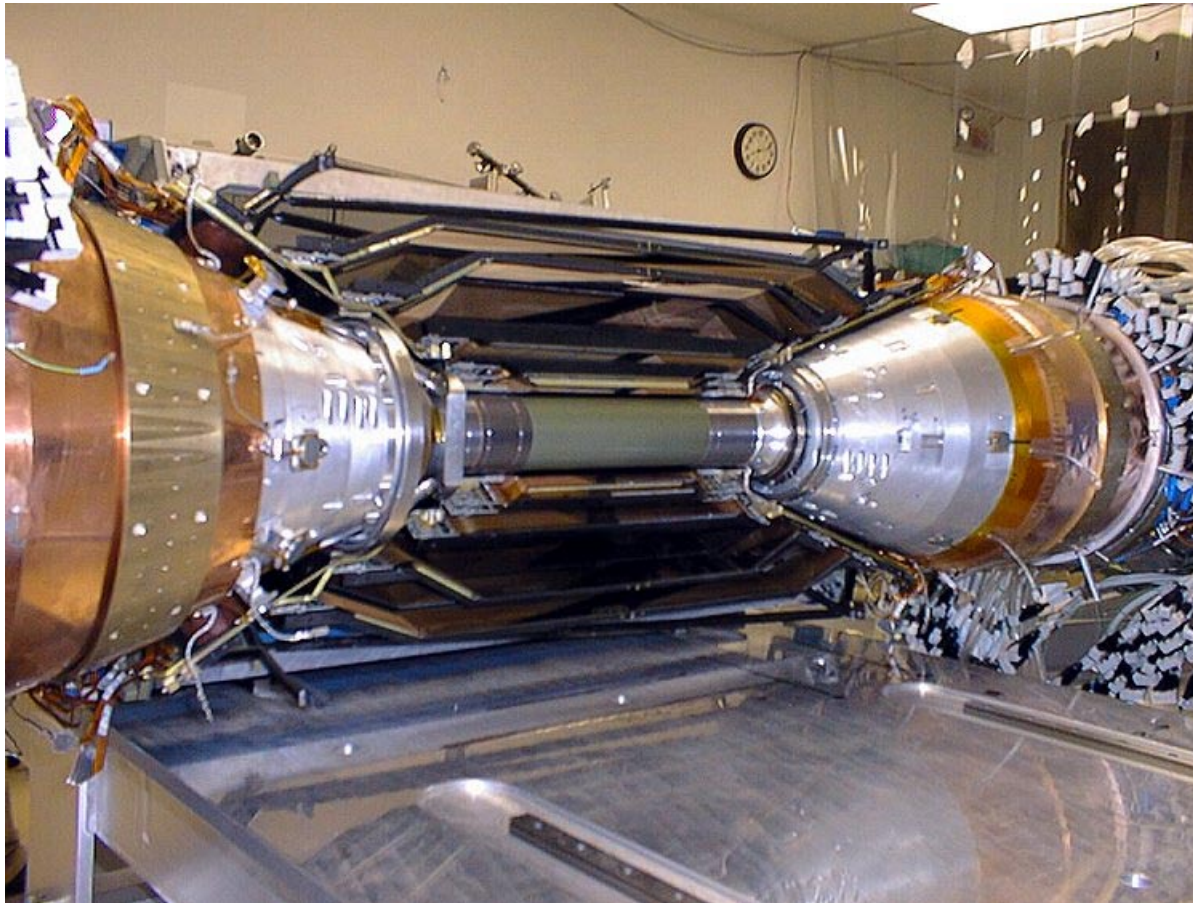


- PEP II is providing clean beams
- The radiation dose received by the BaBar detector is well below the “budget” (240 kRad/year)

The BaBar Detector

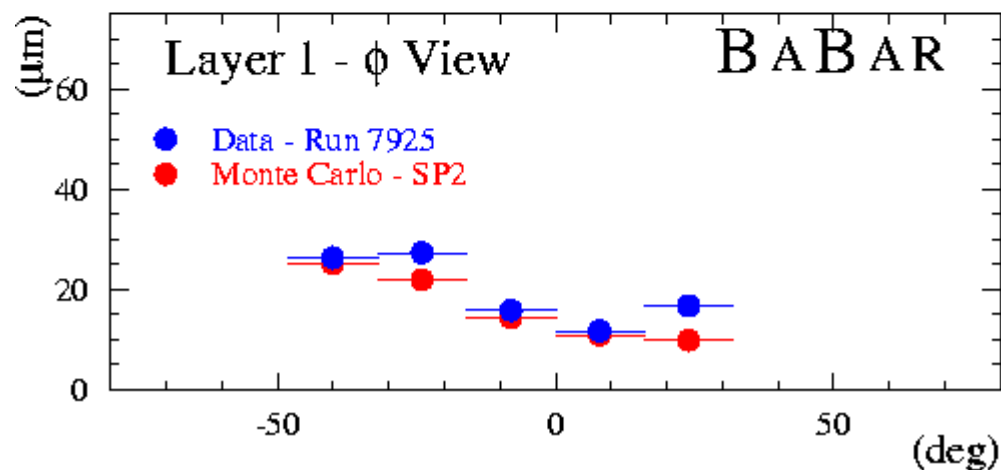
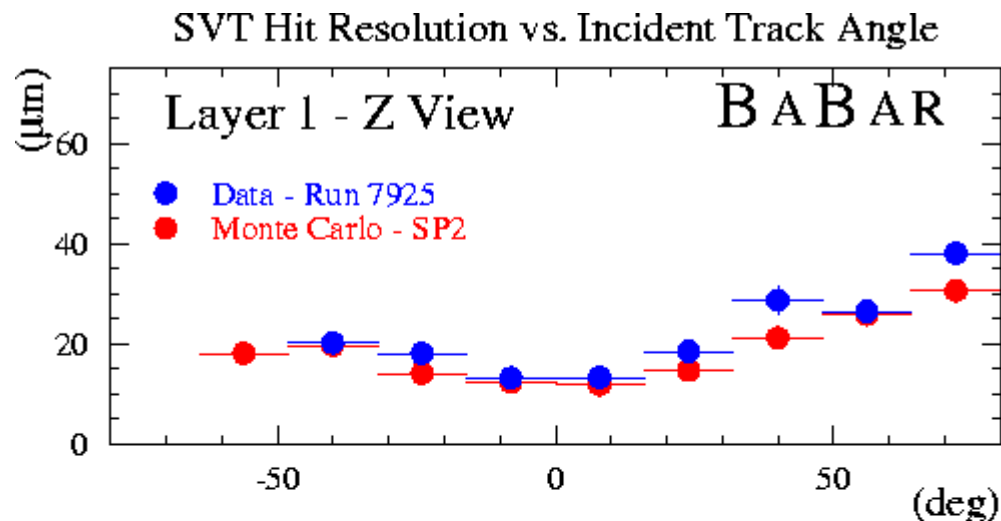


The Silicon Vertex Tracker



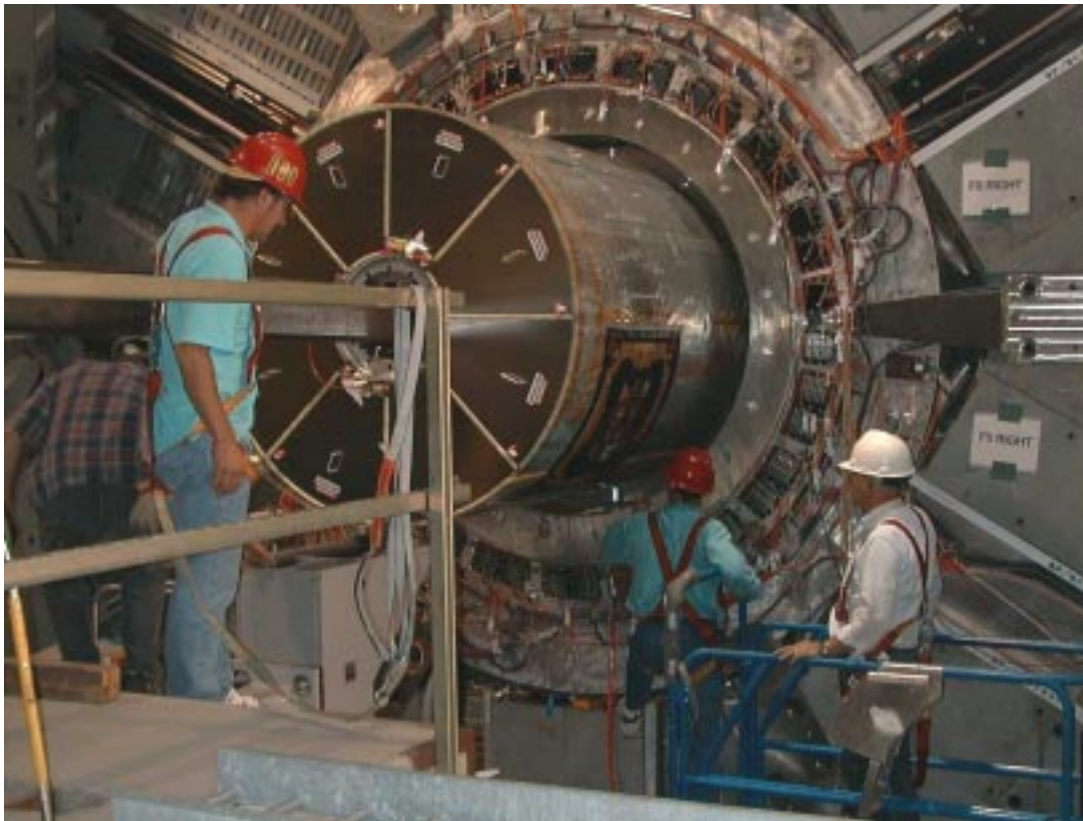
- 5 Double sided layers
- 143K channels (0.94 m²)
- **Radiation Hard :**
2 Mrad
- Intended to provide excellent vertex resolution and tracking capability

SVT Performance



- **2 Track Bhabha events**
- Plot shows the rms of the residuals of the hits associated to a track
- Monte Carlo assumes perfect SVT alignment

The Drift Chamber

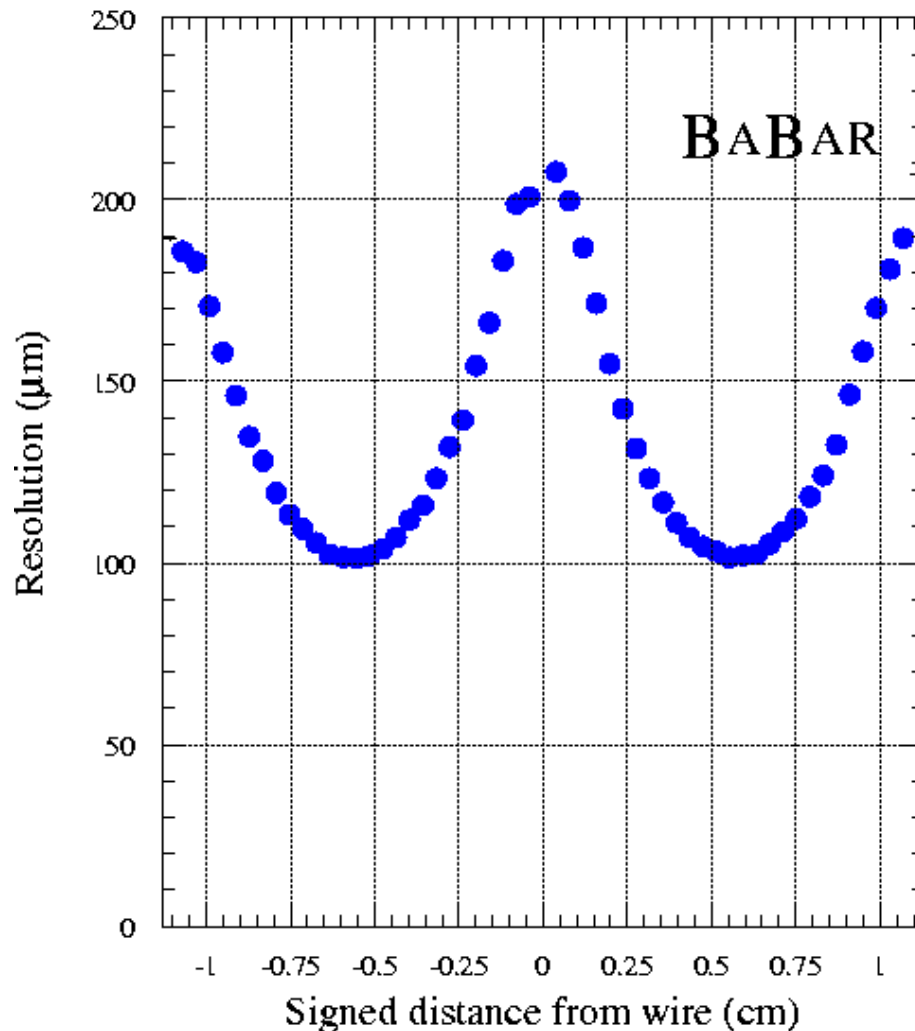


- 7100 hexagonal cells
- Organized in 10 axial and stereo Super Layers (40 layers)
- Maximum drift distance
~11 mm
- 80%He-20%C₄H₁₀ mixture
- Should provide good tracking capability and dE/dx Pid information

Drift Chamber during installation in BaBar

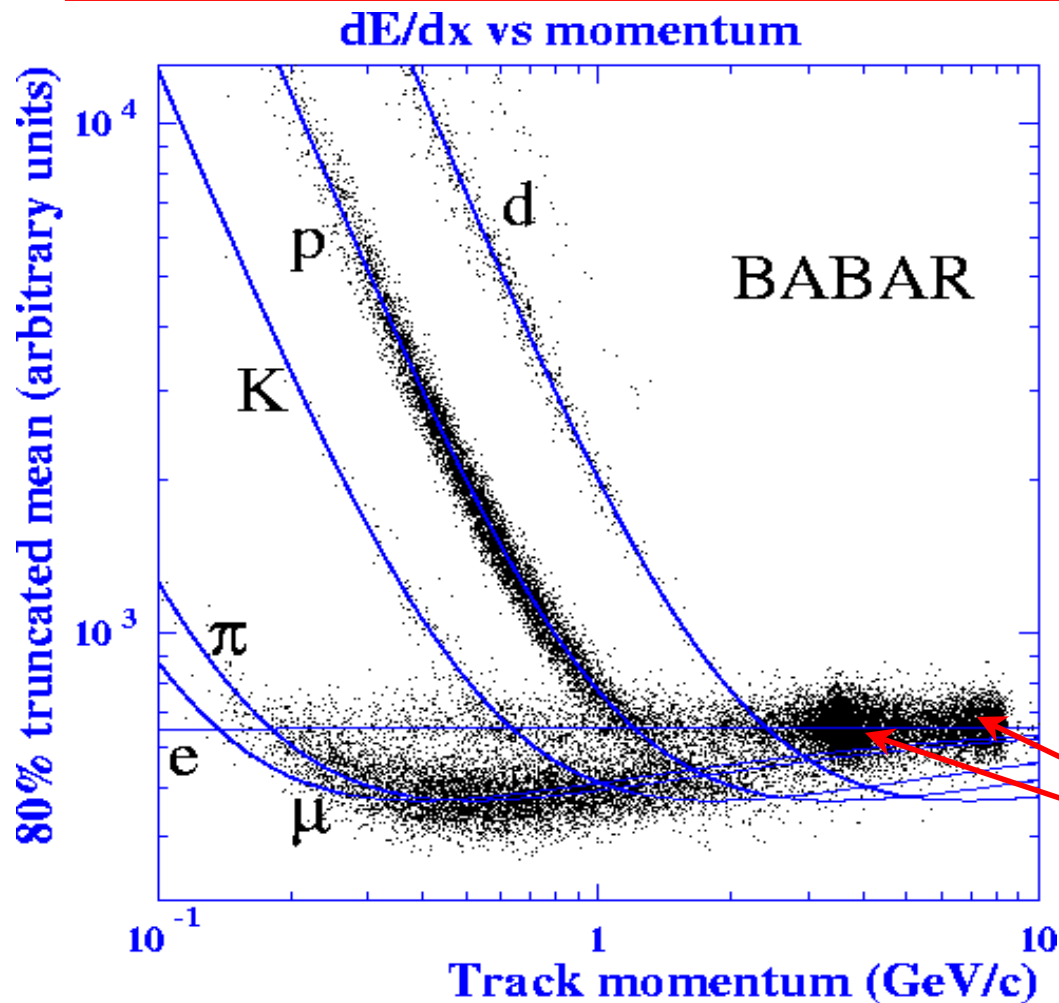
Dch Performance (1)

Drift Chamber Hit Resolution



- Single hit resolution as a function of the distance from wire
- Inclusive track selection - But dominated by Bhabha events
- (Weighted) Average resolution is 125 μm to be compared to the 140 μm of the design

Dch Performance (2)

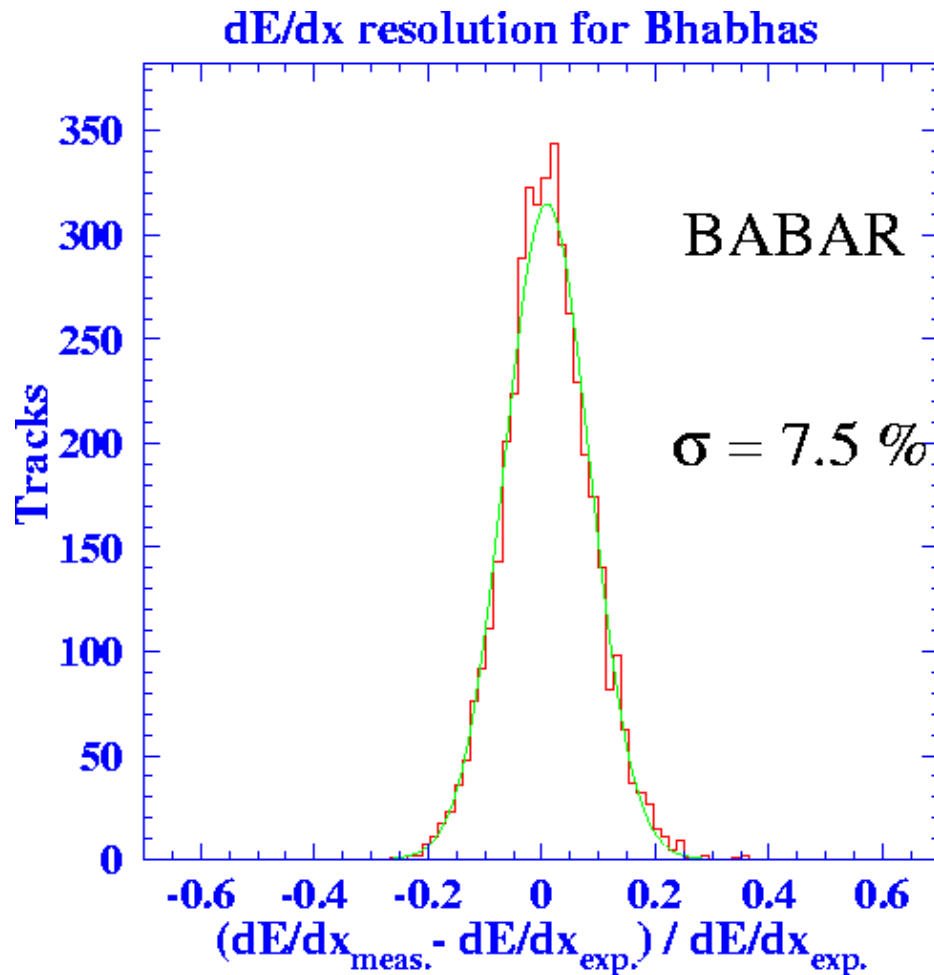


- dE/dx vs Momentum with Bethe-Bloch parametrization
- Most of the proton and deuteron are from Beam-Gas events

Dch will provide $>3\sigma$ π/K separation up to ~ 700 MeV

● **Bhabha events**

Dch Performance (3)



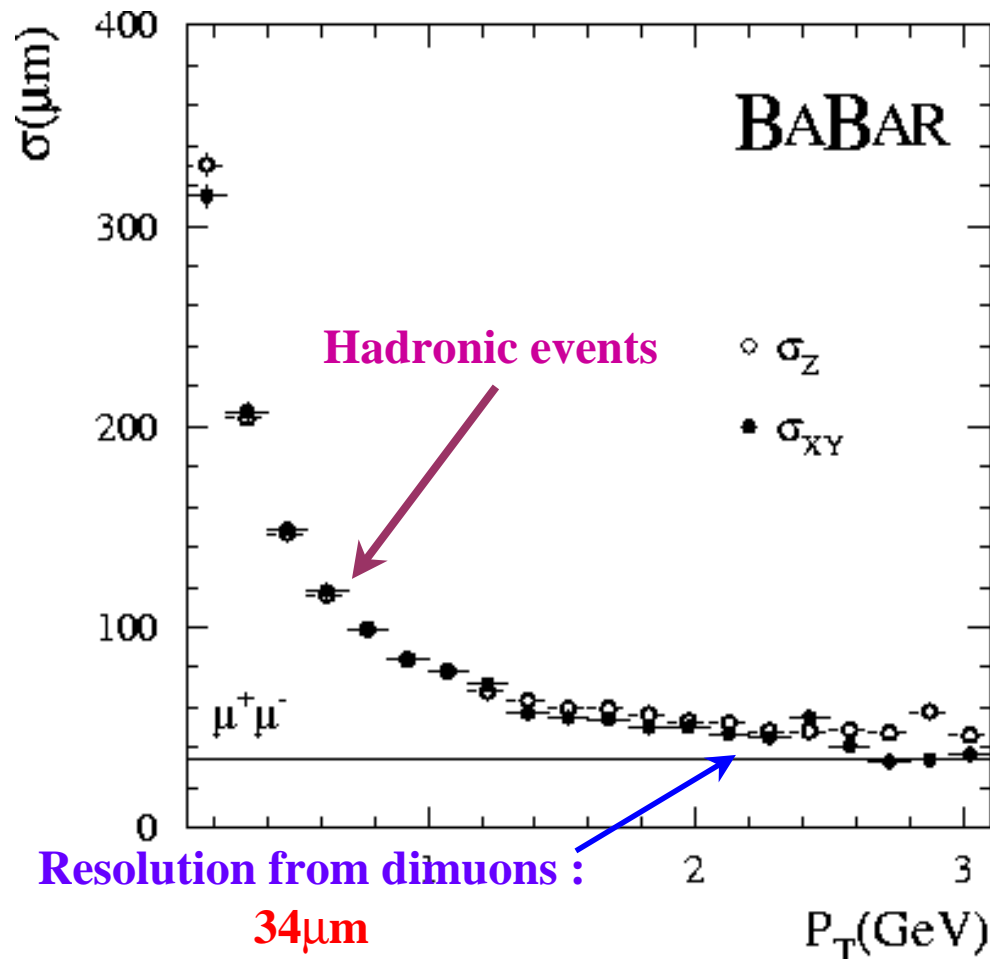
- Loose cuts on track quality applied

7.5% resolution

- BaBar should ultimately achieve 7% resolution when all the corrections will be applied

Tracking Performance (Svt+Dch)

Resolution on distance of closest approach



- P_t resolution :

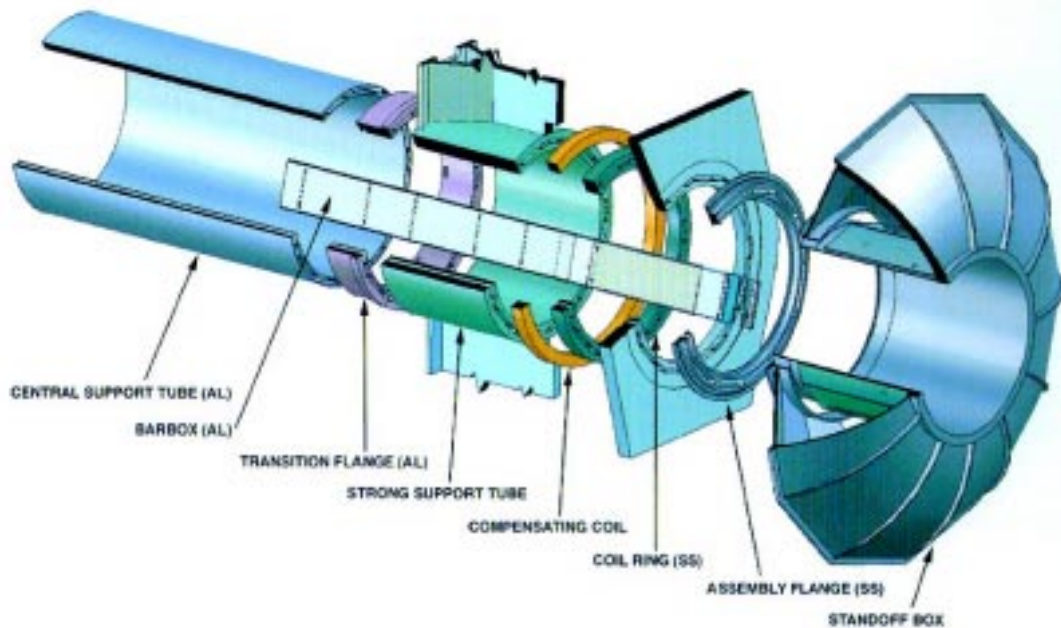
- for $P_t > 3.5 \text{ GeV/c}$

$$\frac{\sigma_{P_t}}{P_t} = 0.30\% P_t$$

- for Dch only

$$\frac{\sigma_{P_t}}{P_t} = 0.45\% P_t$$

The DIRC



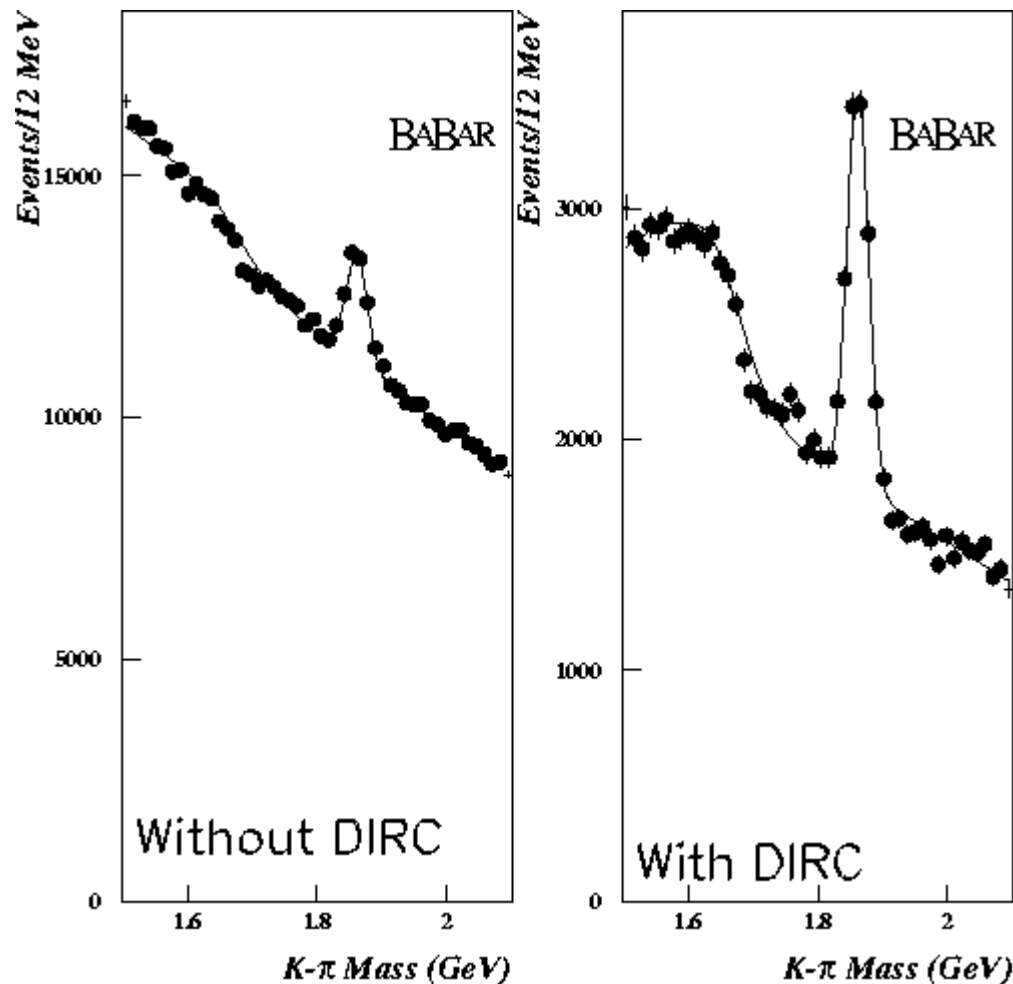
- 144 Quartz bars
- 5/12 of the quartz bars installed at BaBar Startup

Complete since October

- See detailed talk from Marco Zito

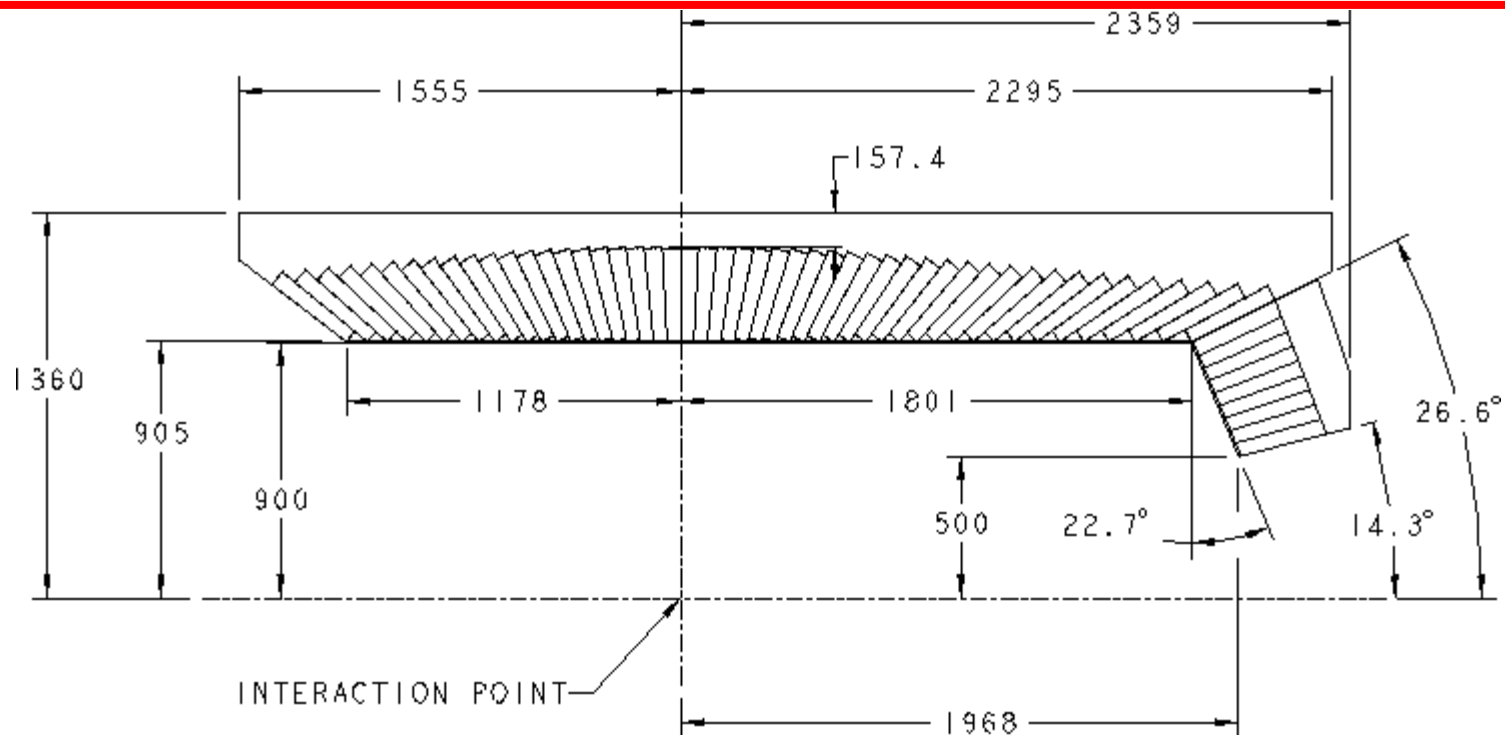
**Detection of Internally
Reflected Cherenkov light**

Illustration of DIRC performance



- $D^0 \rightarrow K\pi$ for $P_D^* > 1.5$ GeV/c
 - $0.5 < P_K < 2.5$ GeV/c
 - Kaons are selected in a 2σ region around the expected Cherenkov angle
- Kaon efficiency : ~80% for tracks pointing to the region covered by the quartz bars
 - Background rejection factor under the D peak : 5

The CsI Electromagnetic Calorimeter

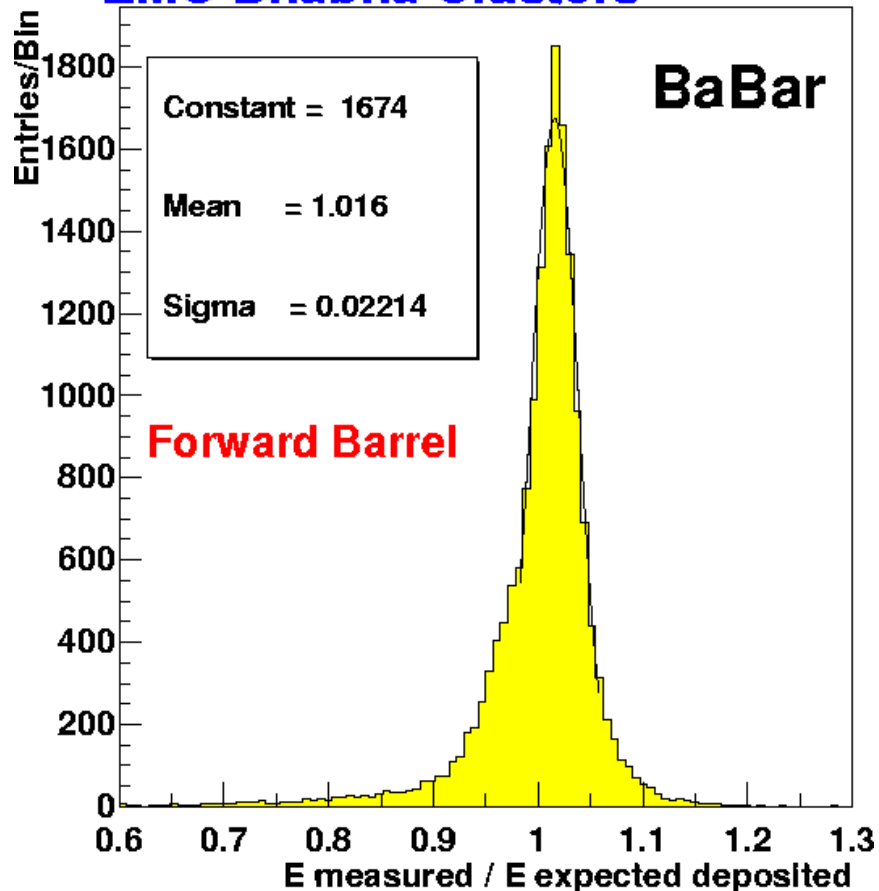


- 6580 CsI(Tl) crystal (5760+820)
- Material in front : $0.20-0.25 X_0$
- Readout by 2 large area photodiodes
- Liquid source for calibration in front of the crystals

Calorimeter Performance

**Ratio of measured to expected energy
for bhabha events**

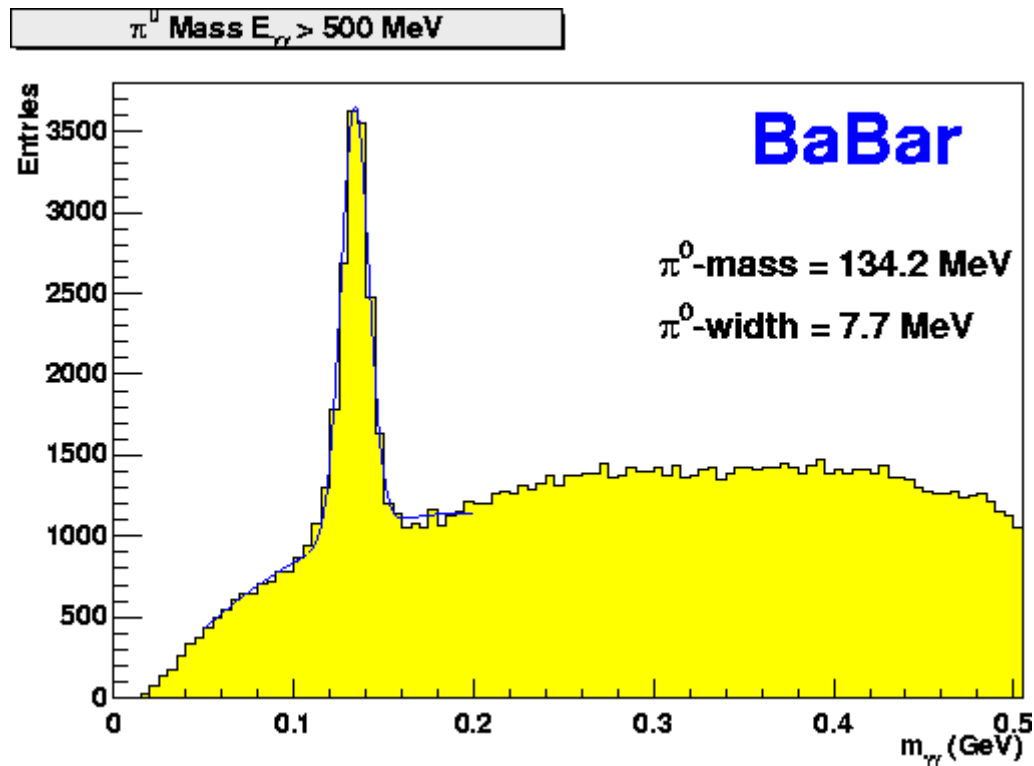
EMC Bhabha Clusters



- The expected e^-e^+ energy is computed from the track angle
- The low energy tail is due to Bremsstrahlung
- Noise contributions :
 - Incoherent noise : 420 KeV
 - Coherent Noise : 380 KeV
 - Coherent noise can be reduced down to ~100 KeV

Calorimeter Performance

π^0 Mass Peak



- $E_{\gamma} > 100$ MeV
- $E_{\pi} > 500$ MeV

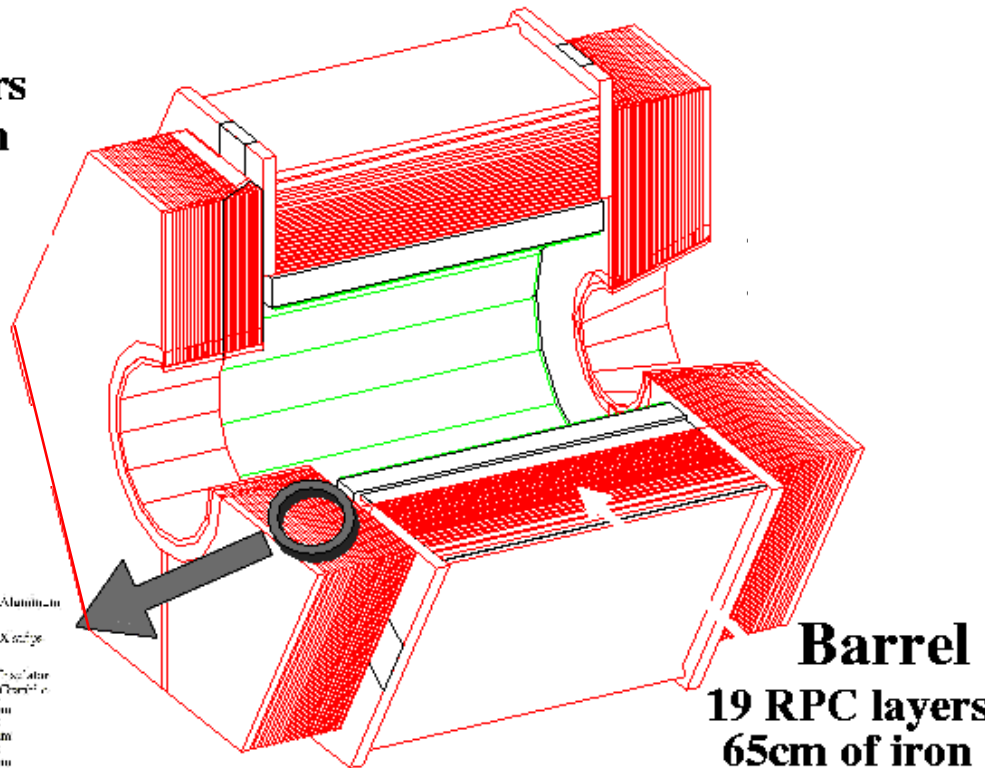
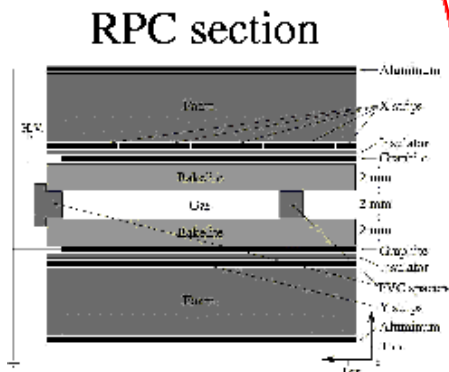
- Improvements expected by reducing the coherent noise

BaBar expects to achieve a resolution of 5.7%

The Instrumented Flux Return (IFR)

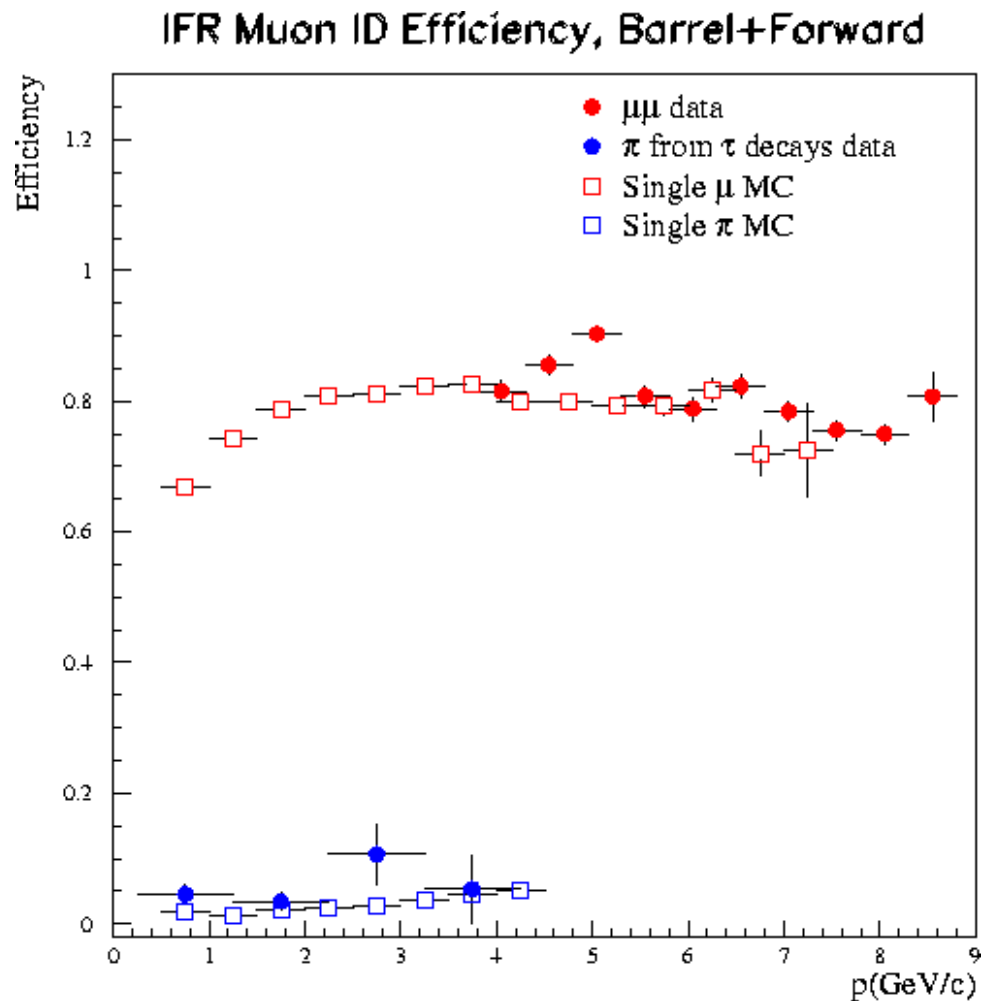
Instrumented Flux Return

Endcap
18 RPC layers
60cm of iron



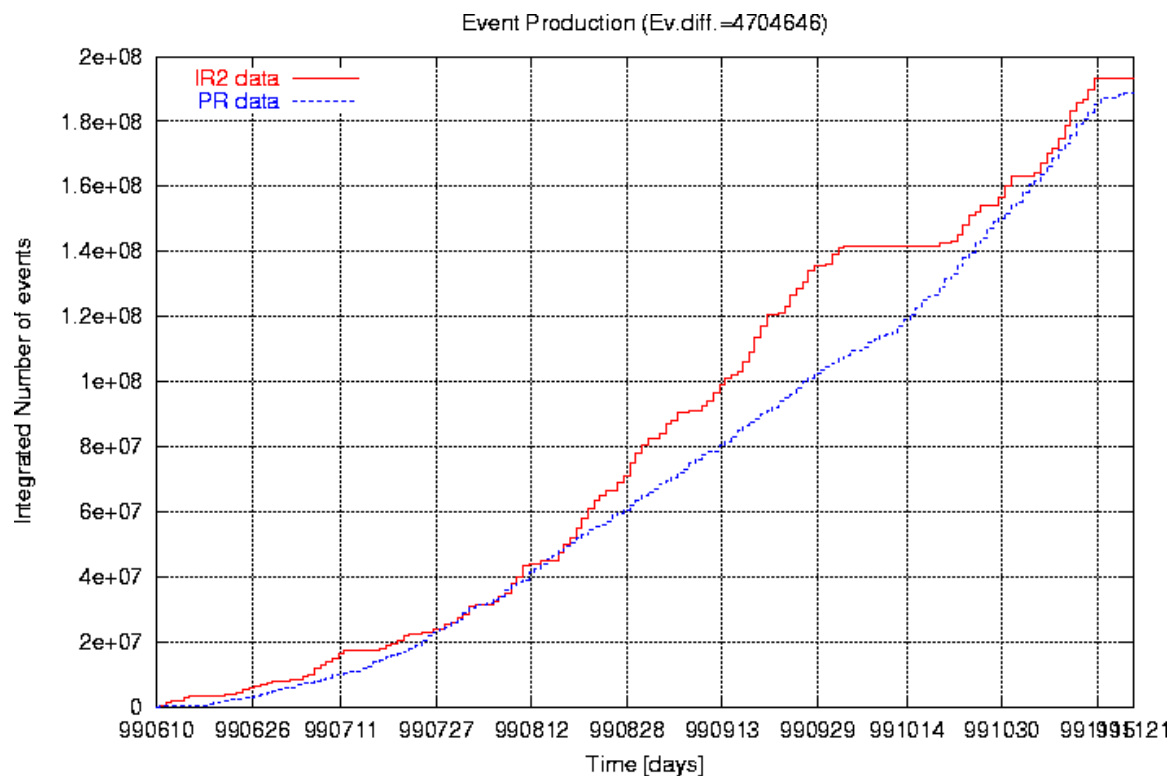
- Resistive Plate Chambers
- For Muon and Neutral Hadron detection (K_L^0)
- 2 double-layer cylindrical RPC inside the coil

IFR Performance



- Muon Id efficiency is computed from di-muon data ($P > \sim 4 \text{ GeV}/c$).
- 10% inefficiency due to detector geometry
- π contamination from pion decay in Dch or in the Emc ($2.4/P(\text{GeV}) \%$)
- Punch-Through : 1.2%

Data Processing Status



Sun Nov 21 01:28:23 1999

- BaBar events are processed on a 100 computer-node farm
- ➔ prompt reconstruction
- ~1.9 10^8 events have been processed so far

Conclusions and Prospects

- The PEP-II collider is working very well and is routinely delivering luminosity in the $10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ region
- The BaBar experiment has accumulated $\sim 1.7 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ since May

The Detector is complete and is performing well

- PEP-II is now stopped to install permanent solutions to fix some leaks in the vacuum chamber
- PEP-II/BaBar will restart January 3rd

BaBar/PEP-II goal is to accumulate 10 fb^{-1} by the time the run ends next summer